

401533

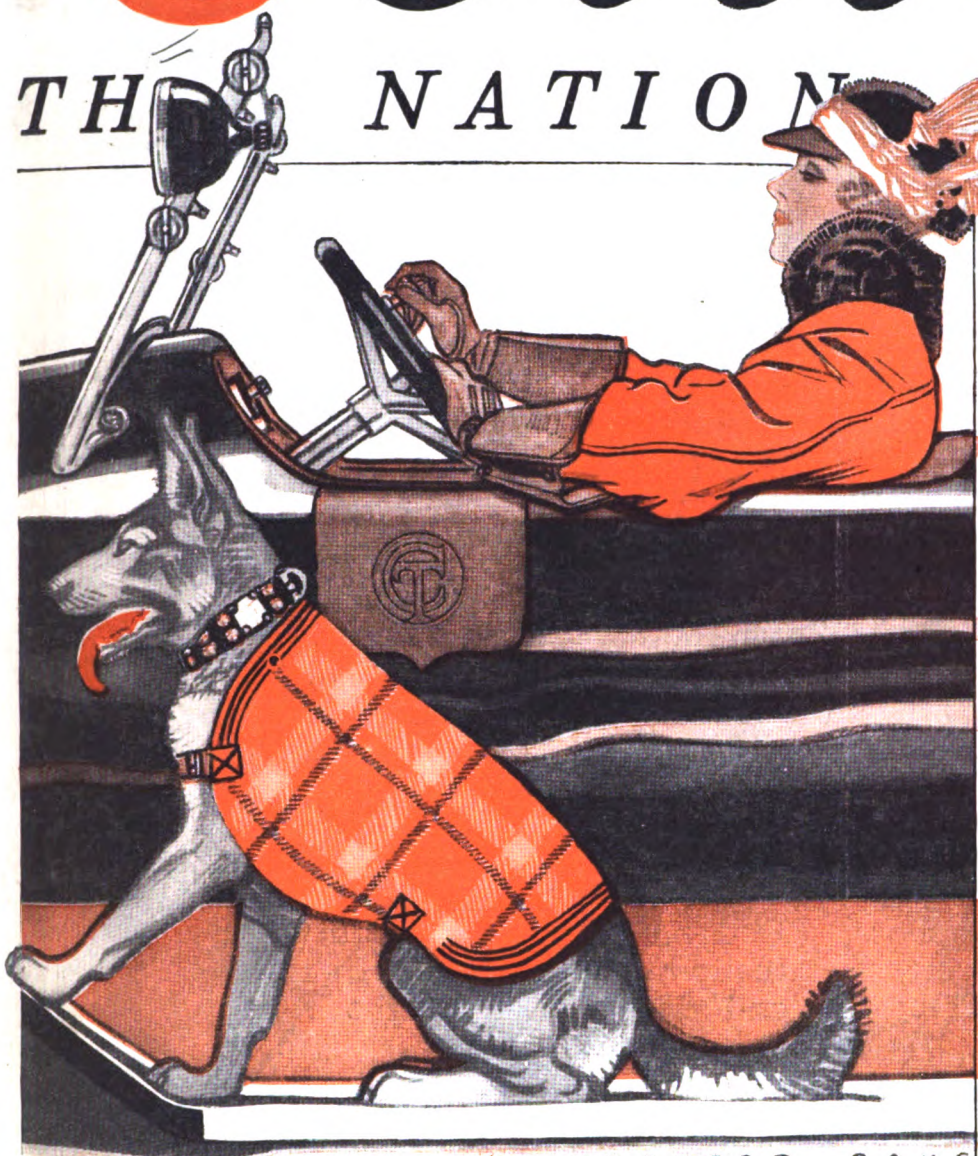
5 cents a copy
10 cents in Canada

Collier's

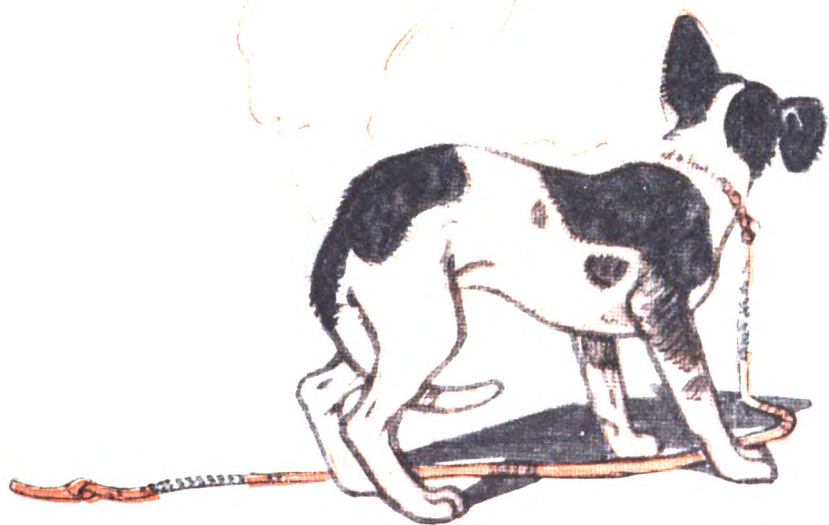
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

JANUARY 4, 1919

VOLUME 63 NO. 1



HERBERT PAUS



H. C. Witwer

"Just Like New!" the story of Ed Harmon's adventures in buying a second-hand car

Edna Ferber

"Un Morso Doo Pang," another of Miss Ferber's stories of small-town life

Lucian Cary

"Peace and the Airplane," an article on the future of air transportation

Walter Camp

"The All-America Team," Mr. Camp's annual review of the football season

Edward Mott Woolley

"Winning the War with Motor Vehicles"

Edward Hungerford

"Merchant Mariners"; training the men for America's new merchant fleet

Also in this issue: *"Disorderly Conduct,"* by Arthur Crabb; *"This Year's Automobiles,"* by Lucian Cary; *"Lesson Number One,"* by R. C. Benchley; *"Store-Door Delivery,"* by Joseph Brinker; a poem by Franklin P. Adams; Editorials, etc.

ANNUAL - AUTOMOTIVE - NUMBER

Digitized by Google

The All-America Team

Annual Review of the Football Season

BY WALTER CAMP

THE football season of 1918 was one of the most peculiar in the whole history of the game, and yet it will stand as an epoch-marking one in the progress of the sport. More football was played throughout the country than ever—than even in the palmiest season of college football. The dissemination of the game, which started in 1917, continued with even more emphasis during 1918—due, of course, to the war conditions which congregated large numbers of men in camp, cantonment, or station. These men took up the sport with interest and enthusiasm, and as thousands of them were college graduates who had played intercollegiate football at their schools and universities, they knew the game well and were eager to play it. As a rule, in peace times every collegian stops playing football as soon as he is graduated, and usually gives up sport of all kinds. It has thus happened that football has been practically confined to the undergraduate, and with the exception of some athletic clubs and a certain small amount of professional football, our players have all been of college age or under. When, then, the draft took in men up to thirty-one it took in a great number of men who were football possibilities. Then the men who volunteered were many of them old college football players, for almost all the college teams for the last two or three years went en masse into the service very soon after war was declared. It thus happened that in 1917 began the continuation of the sport by men who would otherwise have abandoned it for good. This same tendency prevailed in 1918, and in addition, as the number of men in service increased, so did the material for football players. It would be interesting to know how many men in the service who have never before played organized football took it up during these periods, but statistics are difficult to obtain in this respect. The fact remains that many stations and camps had from a dozen to a score of first-class football teams and at the same time a picked or selected first team.

The Game in the Colleges

AS for the colleges, very nearly all of them that continued their football in 1917 "carried on" in 1918, and in addition Princeton and Harvard turned out teams, the former at least one which critics as well as Princeton men fully agreed would not have been a disgrace to the New Jersey institution as a varsity team in any year.

The introduction of the Students' Army Training Corps had an effect upon the sport, but not by any means altogether detrimental. In fact, Keene Fitzpatrick, the veteran Princeton trainer, who coached the team, said that it had convinced him that a first-class team could be turned out just as well with an hour to an hour and a half of practice a day as under the old methods when men were in some cases kept out from two or three o'clock till dark. He contended, and probably correctly, that his team this year had more life and dash and was more eager to get into the game than varsity teams which he had trained in earlier seasons where the amount of time was unlimited. Other colleges where the Students' Army Training Corps was in operation also turned out good teams, notably Pittsburgh,

	FIRST ELEVEN	SECOND ELEVEN	THIRD ELEVEN
End	Robeson, Rutgers . . .	Weeks, Brown	Schwarzer, Syracuse .
Tackle . . .	Hilty, Pittsburgh . . .	Henry, Wash. & Jeff. . .	Goetz, Michigan . . .
Guard . . .	Alexander, Syracuse .	Stahl, Pittsburgh	Huggins, Brown . . .
Center . . .	Day, Ga. Tech.	Depler, Illinois	Calahan, Princeton .
Guard . . .	Perry, Annapolis . . .	Scaffa, Annapolis	Gordon, California . .
Tackle . . .	Usher, Syracuse	Ripley, N. Car. A. & E. .	Neylon, Pennsylvania
End	Hopper, Pennsylvania	Fincher, Ga. Tech.	Tressel, Wash. & Jeff.
Quarter . .	Murray, Princeton . .	Robb, Columbia	Ackley, Syracuse . . .
Half Back .	Davies, Pittsburgh . .	Frisch, Fordham	Eckberg, Minnesota .
Half Back .	Roberts, Annapolis . .	McLaren, Pittsburgh . .	Kelley, Rutgers
Full Back .	Steketee, Michigan . .	Flowers, Ga. Tech.	Butler, Annapolis . . .

NOTE—The All-Service Team will appear in next week's issue

whose team, in the writer's judgment, even though defeated at the season's end by Cleveland Reserves, was a safer eleven to bank on, under all conditions, than any team for the last two or three years.

It seems a long cry from the gridirons and bowls and stadiums of this country to "Over There" on the fields of France, but one of the startling signs of the times is that American intercollegiate football was played behind the lines in France by hundreds of men whose names have made up the roll of football players in this country in the past. For instance—just a single case—there was a base-hospital unit that for stars can well compete with any of our teams of the past, and those who remember the playing of young Bert Bell, the son of John C. Bell, for so many years a member of the Rules Committee, will be interested to know that this young captain-elect of the Pennsylvania team, played on an eleven made up of a base-hospital unit. Weldon, that star back-field man of Lafayette, was on the team, as well as "Heinie" Miller, last year's Pennsylvania captain, and Dorizas, the Greek wrestler who played in the line at Pennsylvania. Moreover, this team was coached by the old Pennsylvania tackle, Carnett, who is now senior major at the hospital.

And here at home perhaps nothing illustrated more clearly the cosmopolitan character of service teams than, for instance, the make-up of the Harvard Radio team. On this squad, that went down to Newport and defeated the Newport Naval Training Station, the following representation shows the distribution: One Yale freshman, two Ohio State freshmen, one University of California freshman, one man from Cornell, Iowa, one from the Oregon Aggies, one from Washington State, one from the University of South Carolina, one from Morningside College, one from Boston College, one from Washington University of Missouri, one from the University of Kansas, one from St. Thomas College, one from Highland Park, and one from Culver-Stockton. Here is a make-up really from the edge of the Atlantic clean through to the Pacific Coast.

The team they played against, Newport, had three Holy Cross men, one Dartmouth, one Syracuse, one Pennsylvania, one Minnesota, one Maine, and one Colby. Over a score of colleges represented in a single game shows something of the cosmopolitan character of the sport this year.

Taking the Sport Seriously

ONE interesting feature of the football season, particularly out through the Middle West, was almost a trace of jealousy as to dates between service teams and contests of the S. A. T. C. This for a time became quite marked, and it was difficult to avoid

friction. The season is so extremely short that the few "big Saturdays," as it were, are very limited, and teams are brought to the pitch of development at about the same time, so that it is inevitable that there will be conflicting contests. With two games of this kind going on, the personal adherents of each went to the particular game in which their partisan prejudice was most marked. The net result was not probably double the attendance, but perhaps one and three-quarter times what it would be for a single game. But this jealousy did not hurt the game, and it did give concrete evidence of the fact that the colleges as well as the service treated the game seriously. In fact, say what you please, the real relaxation from workaday tasks in the youth of this land must be of a character to be taken seriously—that is, with whole-heartedness. There never yet was a sport worthy the name for a hearty, normal American boy that did not have in it the germ of intense, soulful competition.

Virile Play

IN October we heard some wails that the sport of football would be forgotten for the period of the war. Never was there a more foolish fear. Football is war on a mimic scale, and it will continue just as long as the nation is virile enough to fight. Influenza did more to knock it out than did the war, and by November there was more football played than ever in the old days when the colleges monopolized the sport. Teams by the thousand were at work in cantonment, camp, and station, and schedules were arranged to fill up doubly all the available days and playing fields. And when the commanders, either American or foreign, tell of the results of this sport upon the morale and fighting spirit of their men they are only repeating what was evident at the very outbreak of the war in this country. The entire teams of our leading universities rushed to the colors. The "gridiron warriors," as they had been called before we had a war, doffed the moleskin and jersey for the khaki, stepped right off the



Steketee, Michigan
Full Back



Alexander, Syracuse
Guard

lime-marked gridiron on to the parade ground, and they carried with them that fighting spirit for which our football men have been so justly celebrated. The same courage, patience, and persistence with which they had developed their football attack were needed in the drill and preparation for war. The same discipline, coordination, and quick thinking which were required on the football field were demanded in the camps. And, best of all, that grand do-or-die spirit that holds the attack on the one-yard line was what made Château-Thierry. It was conclusively proved that there is no need for anyone to be apprehensive about football. As long as we are breeding youths with virile mind and body, youths to be the backbone of this nation, football will be played and played in deadly earnest. Every boy who is to become a real man in the light in which we now have learned to view the real man has bred in the very marrow of his bones the desire for personal physical combat with boys of his own age on the athletic field, and no game so simulates the features of such personal combat as does the sport of football. And the season of 1918 demonstrated this (Continued on page 32)

The All-America Team

Continued from page 13

as well as the fact that, with even short hours and a limited amount of practice, good teams could be turned out. . . .

By the beginning of November there were apparently three really great football teams developing: Pittsburgh, Annapolis, and Rutgers, with Great Lakes, Michigan, and Syracuse possibilities. Don't let anyone deceive himself for a moment with the idea that with these teams in the field the high standard of football and its development were not well kept up. These teams all worked on different lines, but their grasping of offensive and defensive play was first-class.

Rutgers and Annapolis both worked along the definite line of providing first a standard basic attack of great power that could be so pressed against the opposing line as to make that line require support from the back field, and that support quick and strong. Moreover, the attack hit with power anywhere from tackle to tackle, so that the spread of the danger zone was considerable. Then came the blending into this of more devious methods, involving wide end runs and the use of the forward pass. In this way the defense was put in difficulties, and the more smoothly these plays were disguised and the harder the line was driven, the greater became the chances for outlets at the unprotected points. Rutgers fell away after mid-season, but Annapolis did not.

Formations and Variations

AT Pittsburgh, Warner has developed the direct pass more broadly than anyone else, and by this means and the position of his back field secured an extra man in the interference usually on the tackle. This play, with its gradual development, has been Warner's forte for the last two or three years, and it has proved very effective. He also had good forward passes from similar formations, particularly a double between two back-field men, while the third went across and well down field to receive it. It worked the destruction of Georgia Tech. He relies rather more upon the individual quality than upon the concentrated mass. This has been made possible and even perhaps wise on account of the men he has had in the back field, like Davies, McLaren, Easterday, and Gougler, for instance.

At any rate, the effect of his attack upon the opposing defense was not perhaps theoretically quite as grueling as that pushed home by Sanford at Rutgers and Dobie at Annapolis, except in the fierce charge of his line.

As to Georgia Tech, Heisman's "Golden Tornado," so called, her attack was far more along the lines of former shift plays so generously used under Harry Williams at Minnesota, but Heisman's shifts are more complicated, and while they require the same special development of technique in getting the linemen to jump quickly and come to an instant stop before the ball is put in play, they involve a greater shifting of men and greater variety than any plays that have been constructed elsewhere. Owing to an erroneous description of these plays at Georgia Tech, there has been much discussion among football players as to the legality of the method. The description was first made in such a way that it was indicated that Heisman did not have seven men on the line of scrimmage at the time the ball was snapped. This is not a fact. The plan of the play is the same as other shift plays

used elsewhere in the country—of holding the men back and then at a signal having them jump to their positions on the line with an instant's pause so as to be motionless when the ball is put in play. As Heisman himself says, this requires considerable

practice, and in the early part of the season it is difficult not to have the men in motion at times, but by November they have acquired precision and accuracy in this, so that the plays are brought off legally.

So much for the general description of the plays. There have been for the last year or two voices raised by the opponents of Georgia Tech, and in some cases by officials, that there was an illegality at times in the play, but it was not of the character that is described above. The criticism was regarding the use of hands and arms by the interferers. Those who complained of this said that when the play was brought off the interferers, instead of using their bodies only, used their arms extended in such a way that a would-be tackler in endeavoring to get through the interference to the runner was interfered with by the extended arm of the interferer. This is pretty clearly covered in the rules and should not be difficult for an official to see if it is true. As a matter of fact, in the Pittsburgh game there were practically no infractions. The team was, however, chilled to the bone in the north-

ern cold of a blustering day, and the field was very slippery. Pittsburgh was too good for it anyway, but by not such a one-sided score. Syracuse had one of her old-time powerful teams and did well. O'Neill has made a success at coaching, using some excellent variations of play to get his men down under a kick, and a very strong formation for defense.

Schedule Difficulties

FINANCIALLY the college season was, of course, a matter for which more than anything else the outbreak of Spanish influenza was responsible. This was unfortunately coupled with the indefiniteness about athletic hours for the Students' Army Training Corps. Had the excellent plan for this corps materialized in the spring with standardized hours for drill and play, the results, not only for physical condition but for development both in military and scholastic affairs, would have been greatly improved. The embryonic stage of the Students' Army Training Corps was too late and too long continued, and when it was finally put in operation there was too much indefiniteness about anything like standardization, as could easily be recognized from the press reports emanating from the various colleges. The larger proportion of colleges, recognizing that all work and no play would make "Jack," whether sailor or soldier, a very "dull boy," made their plans to get in an hour or two of football a day and laid out their schedules. Then, instead of having a conference of commandants, which would have simplified matters, each college went along its own bent, a few of them stating that there would be nothing but informal athletics and that football would be impossible under the conditions, the rest, the great majority, doing the best they could and getting out their men into vigorous active exercise for a certain period every day. Then finally, late in October, orders were issued from Washington approving of intercollegiate football, allowing a certain time each day, and permitting two two-day out-of-town trips in November. Had this order been issued in September, matters could readily have been adjusted and practically all schedules played, but unfortunately it was not. Then, just as matters were adjusting themselves satisfactorily, came the outbreak of Spanish influenza which wrecked October and the first week in November. In spite of all this, however, there were, as described above, several first-class college teams. Princeton alone of the so-called "Big Three" got into real operation and

turned out a most creditable team. Harvard came toward the end with a team and was ready to make a November schedule, but it was difficult at that late date. Yale made no effort. The rest of the colleges throughout the country developed teams quite up to the standard. Pittsburgh had as good a team for general consistency and performance as she ever turned out. Columbia, under Coach Dawson, developed a team of better quality and more advanced football than the Blue and White has had for some time. It did a very creditable piece of work, and, had it not been for the disastrous rainy finale, would have had a stellar season. Rutgers, in spite of defeat by Great Lakes and Syracuse and the limitation of substitute material, had a first-class team. Illinois (one of the most consistent teams in the Middle West), Michigan, Syracuse, and Georgia Tech (in spite of its disastrous defeat at Pittsburgh) all developed first-class teams. Northwestern, Chicago, and the bulk of the Middle West teams carried on their season pluckily under adverse circumstances, and kept the football spirit going well.

Out on the Coast, California carried on well and profited for future years; and it looks as if Stanford, left in seclusion for the last few years in her devotion to the English sport of Rugby, has come back to the old game. Of the two great academies, Annapolis and West Point, the former, under Coach Dobie, went on with its progressive career, and had one of the strongest teams in the country, without any question. Princeton, under Keene Fitzpatrick, and with the occasional assistance and devotion of Coach Roper, developed a line of play having one man in the back field in motion which proved sufficiently successful to make probably the basis for a Princeton attack in future years. It was well thought out and developed, and the team made excellent use of it.

But the backbone of the football season, as was anticipated, proved to be the service teams. Even stations with only a few hundred men turned out creditable teams and the larger stations had dozens of teams. The great trouble was to get grounds for all the games they wished to play. Conflicting dates made it often the case that two or three capital games were scheduled for the same afternoon. This difficulty was somewhat obviated in some cases by playing games morning and afternoon of Saturdays and holidays. But even with this it was impossible for a football enthusiast to see all the good games. The thousands of former college players were renewing their college days on service grid-irons, and thousands of others who had not had the opportunity at college football proved themselves good material. The aviation stations, radio schools, armed guards, ports of embarkation, municipal piers, all turned out teams in addition to the hundreds of those put in the field by army camps and naval stations. It was impossible to secure a large enough number of first-class officials to go around, and sometimes the games suffered on this account. Thanks to H. L. Pratt and Bill Roper, the old Princeton football coach, the United War Work Drive Fund profited largely from the assistance of service teams as well as college teams. Perhaps the most notable achievement of the service teams was the trip of the Great Lakes team

Photo by
Orren Jack Turner



Usher, Syracuse
Tackle



Murray, Princeton
Quarter Back



Robeson, Rutgers
End



Hopper, Pennsylvania
End

It stands like
a wall against
wear τ τ τ



Raybestos wear is predetermined. It is a known quantity. It is guaranteed. In these days of studied economy, motorists seek double value and satisfactory service. They buy Raybestos, which saves many dollars in costs for new lining, time and labor. Genuine Raybestos—*real* Raybestos is identified by the Silver Edge. Raybestos is the brake lining you should use.

THE RAYBESTOS COMPANY
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT

Raybestos
BRAKE LINING
Guaranteed to Wear One Year

between 18,000 and 20,000 vehicles engaged in trucking to and from the piers in the mercantile district of New York City, and that about 2,000 carloads of freight are received in the city every day. It has also been estimated that 10 per cent of the entire amount of manufactured goods of the United States originates in New York City and that every bit of it is moved by vehicles before finally leaving the corporate limits.

Jim put the case up to Bob, using the facts and figures just set down.

"Can't something be done to remedy these conditions?" queried Bob.

"Yes," replied Jim, "store-door delivery is calculated to do away with a great deal of our terminal inefficiency, and I hope it may be put into effect in New York City at once."

The most revolutionary step in the plan in question is to send no notices of arrival to the consignees of freight, but to deliver the goods on the day of arrival in full loads by vehicles operated under the direction of a drayage director. If the goods are not accepted on the sidewalk by the consignee, they will be immediately trucked to one of several bonded warehouses to which storage charges must be paid before the consignee can remove them.

This plan will do away with the tendency of consignees to consider terminals as warehouses and will also eliminate the anomalous conditions that Jim exhibited to Bob.

The working out of the store-door delivery plan in New York City has fallen upon James S. Harlan, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, who was appointed by William McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, to study the conditions in New York City and report what methods could be adopted for handling the freight that would give prompt and permanent relief. It was intended to inaugurate the system during the summer, but the great mass of detail which had to be satisfactorily worked out before the plan could be operated made it impossible to do so, although it may be in full swing by the time the reader receives this issue of COLLIER'S.

Commissioner Harlan's Plan

THE plan provides for dividing the mercantile district of the city into four zones. The piers will similarly be divided up into corresponding zones and the freight for each zone placed in those separate divisions from which the goods will later be delivered by a fleet of both horse wagons and motor trucks operated under the supervision of a drayage director, to be appointed by Secretary McAdoo or his successor and Commissioner Harlan.

It is estimated that a minimum of 2,500 motor trucks of five-ton capacity and a maximum of 5,000 will be required to operate the plan successfully. Any truck or wagon owner will be eli-

gible to offer his vehicles for the service, the drayage director selecting those to perform the work. At times when there is a great amount of freight to be handled from the piers, more of the vehicles will be used than when the freight shipments are small. The trucks and wagons will be used only to deliver from the piers and terminals to the consignees, the bringing of goods to the piers for shipment out of the city being done in the same manner as at present.

While each of the vehicles will be operated by its owner or his representative, it will have to perform the work assigned to it by the drayage director, and the owner will stand liable for imprisonment or fines if he refuses after his vehicle has been registered for the service.

Collecting Charges

EACH morning after the goods have been unloaded from the lighters and placed in their respective zones for delivery on the piers, the drayage director will assign certain trucks to the work, selecting those best fitted to deliver the particular class of goods to be handled. Each truck will leave its pier with a full capacity load, private trucks will be barred, and direct delivery within a few hours will be made possible by requiring that all shipments be tagged with the name and street address of the consignee. Already certain basic rates have been proposed for the three classes of package freight. These include the drayage, loading at the terminal, unloading at the consignee's door, and the cost of the bond required for the successful operation of the vehicle.

Although the proposal to have the driver of each vehicle collect the charges at the time of each delivery might seem insurmountable at first, it would be no more difficult than the collections as are at present made by the various express companies. Furthermore, an alternative method of making such payments could be devised by a system of checks made payable to the drayage director and thus automatically made non-negotiable. Each shipping clerk of concerns receiving goods from the piers could be provided with a book of blank checks with the words "Drayage Director of New York City" printed on them, but blank in the spaces on which the amounts are written. Thus, when a delivery was accepted from one of the store-door delivery vehicles, the shipping clerk would merely have to write in the amount corresponding to the cost of the work and as written down on the driver's delivery sheet.

It is intended to inaugurate the new system at first at two piers and immediately to extend it to all others, so that if successful in New York City it may be immediately applied in all other cities. It is perhaps the most revolutionary step ever taken to solve our terminal-congestion problems.

The All-America Team

Continued from page 32

from Chicago east in which it defeated Rutgers, as mentioned in another portion of this article, and in the last minute of play turned the tables on Annapolis after that academy team had been leading throughout the game and was on the very eve of a second touchdown.

Note These Combinations

JUST a few extraordinary events of the season should be chronicled here. Pittsburgh had gone through the season of 1917 without a defeat and with only two close games. In the very first of that season West Virginia had held her to a score of 14 to 9. In late season Pennsylvania managed to score 6 points to her 14, and the closest game of all was with Washington-Jefferson, which Pittsburgh won 13 to 10. Outside of these teams no one scored against her except Penn State, and this team was beaten 28 to 6. Annapolis in 1917 lost a game in the very first of the season to the same West Virginia team that held Pittsburgh so closely, but outside of that had nothing even threatening,

and ran up points in five games ranging from 61 to 95. Rutgers had a tie game with this same West Virginia organization which, as everyone recognized, was unusually strong last year, and certainly played good football. Outside of that, a defeat in the early season by Syracuse, 14 to 10, was the only blot on her scutcheon. And she defeated Cupid Black's very strong team by a score of 14 to 0. Georgia Tech had an even more convincing record, being not even pressed by any of the teams she met, only two of them being able to score at all, and for the most part being defeated anywhere from 30 or 40 points up to nearly 100. Georgia Tech beat Pennsylvania 41 to 0, Vanderbilt 82 to 0, and Carlisle 98 to 0. So the season of 1917 showed Pittsburgh, Annapolis, Rutgers, and Georgia Tech the likely contenders for honors next year. In the early season play of 1918 the preeminence of these teams was still more emphasized. Then Great Lakes came out of the West and, after the score was 14 to 0 against her

Have You Had Trouble with Your TIRES ?



The fault is not with the tires. You, or your chauffeur, or both, are to blame. The responsibility is yours because you should see to it that your tires are kept pumped up to the requisite pressure.

Tires that are kept inflated up to the proper air pressure last twice as long—sometimes ten times longer—than tires that are run with not enough air in them.

Measure your air daily with a

Schrader Universal Tire Pressure Gauge

and get out of your tires all the miles they can give.

Price in U. S. A. \$1.50

If you have let your tires get soft because of a natural reluctance to do your own pumping, ask your dealer to show you the **Schrader Pump-Connection**. It greatly facilitates both tire-pumping and tire-testing. Price Fifty cents in U. S. A.

SERVICE

Get the longest, best, and *easiest* service from your sewing machine by oiling it regularly with 3-in-One Oil. Put a drop in every single bearing from top to treadle. Then run the machine swiftly. This works the 3-in-One in and old caked grease and dirt out. Wipe off this greasy dirt and re-oil. Put in some work and see how smoothly and easily the machine operates. You will hardly recognize it. You won't have to break your back and tire your legs any more.

3-in-One also prevents rust and tarnish on the bright metal parts; polishes the painted metal; restores the beautiful finish of the wooden case. Even eliminates all surface scratches.

All this is worth trying, isn't it? Make that 3-in-One trial today.

At all good stores. East of the Rocky Mountain States, 15c, 25c and 50c, in bottles; also in 25c Handy Oil Cans.

FREE Generous sample and Dictionary of Uses. To save postage, request them on a postal card.

THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO.
165 A.N.S. Broadway :: New York

at the end of the first period, turned upon Rutgers and won 54 to 14. It was the greatest reversal in the history of intercollegiate football. Pittsburgh then met Georgia Tech and simply smothered the Southern visitors, 32 to 0. Pittsburgh then lost a post-season game to the Cleveland Reserves. And finally Great Lakes, after the game was apparently settled, recovered a fumble by Annapolis on the very goal line and ran the length of the field to a touchdown, whose conversion into a goal gave her a final victory. One may sum up these three remarkable happenings in a few words. Rutgers was short of substitutes and short of practice against any such star runner as Driscoll, and the two accomplished her undoing. Georgia Tech had never had her shift plays tried out against any such line charging as that of Pittsburgh, and these, combined with the slippery ground and cold weather, threw her players completely out of their stride. Annapolis, with victory in her grasp, failed to hold the ball and paid the penalty. As to the incident of a Navy substitute tackling the Great Lakes runner, it may be forgotten as a temporary aberration of an overwrought youngster for which neither Dobie nor the Navy team is to be held responsible.

Football in the colleges has had to move with the greatest economy, and the lessons learned in war times should not be forgotten.

Agreement for disarmament along the line of expenses will perhaps be the most effective method, but even this will give rise to heartburning and jealousy and misunderstanding, all of which must be anticipated if we are to get permanent good out of the situation. One other thing necessary to bear in mind is that our athletic plants must be either abandoned or supported. Tennis fields, baseball diamonds, boat-houses, football fields—none of these will keep themselves in shape for use. Some of the work might be done by students. Along that line there are possibilities, but some planning and organization will be required. Theoretically one man might get his exercise by pitching on the nine and the other man by mowing and rolling the diamond, but there is some question as to who is going to make the man who mows and rolls the diamond feel satisfied to take that part of the job.

Again, there are undoubtedly men in every college who would be willing to pay for their own athletic uniforms, but I am inclined to think that the number of men who came out for the sport would be lessened rather than increased on such a basis. The same is true of boats, oars, expenses of allowance, etc.

Altogether, the ordinary upkeep of an athletic plant, without any extravagance, to prevent it from deteriorating, to say nothing of other expenses, is very considerable. Now, upkeep can be financed either by subscriptions or by gate receipts. If it is financed by gate receipts, it is necessary to make use of bowls or stadiums or stands. In other words, these are financially the power plant of the whole proposition, and the public has proved that it is quite ready to support these expenditures of upkeep by paying for tickets. Practically none of our greatest war charities would have been possible without aids of this kind.

Study the Details

AS to the All-America team, there was a very fair field from which to pick, and the teams selected would bear favorable comparison with those of any year when war and influenza made less inroads upon time. The reason for this is twofold: first, it really does not take as many hours a day to make a man fit to play football as some of the old taskmasters believed, and, second, we had a goodly number of natural football players.

Now, to study the team in detail shows this. There never was a more serviceable end, both in attack and defense, than Robeson, the 200-pound giant of Rutgers. The deadly tackling Hopper of Pennsylvania makes a good mate for him. Tackle material was plentiful, and no more active, power-

ful, and aggressive pair ever came on a field than Hilty of Pittsburgh and Usher of Syracuse. As guards, Perry of Annapolis fitted in well with Dobie's attack and defense, and Alexander of Syracuse was a whirlwind with weight. The run of centers was not so good in numbers, but Day of Georgia Tech was first-class both in handling the ball and in defensive work. Quarter backs of quality were numerous, but Murray of Princeton showed a better offensive strategy than Robb or Ackley and that generalship earned him the position. He is a natural general and, more than that, he is an attacking general. As for a back field, neither the first nor second string need ask favor of the backs of any previous season. Davies of Pittsburgh is a star runner in any combination, a good interferer, and very clever with his hands. Roberts is a hard hitter, and Steketee of Michigan is the man who did most to make the standing of the Ann Arbor team what it is. The second string, Frisch of Fordham, McLaren of Pittsburgh, and Flowers of Georgia Tech, would be more brilliant than the first if not quite as steady.

Qualifications of the Team

DEFENSIVELY this first team is remarkably strong, with Robeson and Alexander backing up the line as secondary defense; taking turns at this, they would be employed in a line of work to which they are thoroughly accustomed and in which they have had no peers in many years. Then Hilty and Usher are the most active and powerful defensive tacklers we have had since 1915. Day and Perry are tight men, for the middle of the line, and Hopper is a hard man to fool or circle. The backs are adept at knocking down or intercepting a forward pass and demons at tackling any man, breaking clean, while speedy enough to support the ends on wide runs. On attack we have weight and drive enough to pound the center; while, with Robeson driving in on tackle and Hilty cleaning up for Davies or Roberts coming with the ball, the life of the opposing tackle would be a miserable one. Usher, Hopper, and Hilty would all be down under kicks, and woe betide the back who thought he could come up the field with the ball through these men. Murray handles the ball well and cleanly; he knows how to find the weakness of his opponent, and I should expect him to get the utmost out of his machine, besides doing a fair amount of work himself in running as well as in drop-kicking. Steketee is one of Yost's best results as a back-field man, with speed and judgment and plenty of cool courage.

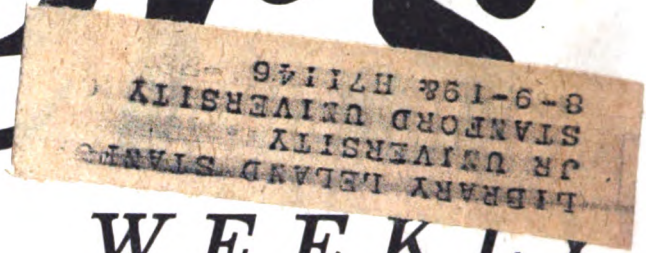
The second team is one that has few weaknesses; and while it might not be as steady every day as the first, it would, as stated, offer the greatest possibilities of brilliancy. With Flowers and Frisch for the fireworks and McLaren to hit hard and often with that never-discouraged drive of his, and Robb to feed them the ball, this back field might get going any minute for big gains. Henry was, as ever, the star of Washington-Jefferson's line, and Ripley was the best tackle in the South and in a class by himself. Fincher and Weeks are experienced ends and Depler a first-class center in a year when good pivot men were scarce. And there are men on the third team for general replacement who would not need assistance from their mates if called upon to go in. So, on the whole, the squad is a well-balanced one and one that any coach could feel would not betray his confidence.

A few others deserve mention: in the back field, Gougler and Easterday of Pittsburgh, Eckman of Washington, Dempsey of Princeton, Canapary and Shaw of Columbia, Barsa and Ewing of Syracuse, Geiges of Swarthmore, Spott of California, Reed and Lohman of Iowa, Wysocki of Lehigh, and Peyton of Northwestern. In the line there are Larkin of Swarthmore, Ewen of Annapolis, Wilson of Oregon, Wachter of Washington, Mervis of Pittsburgh, Majors of California, Ingwersen of Illinois, Murray of Annapolis, Mantz of Oregon, and Barnes of California.

Collier's

5 cents a copy
10 cents in Canada

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY



JANUARY 11, 1919

VOLUME 63 NO. 2



Dorothy Canfield

"The Day of Glory," when the news of peace came to Paris

Arthur Ruhl

"The Last Offensive," the first of a three-part series on the final drive of the American army

Clarence B. Kelland

"His Father's Keeper," a story in which Ted keeps his father out of various fascinating pitfalls

Walter Camp

"The All-Service Team," Mr. Camp's review of the service football season and his selection of the three best elevens

Also in this issue: "J. C.," a story by Gilbert Frankau; "Backing the Salvation Army," by William Almon Wolff; Editorials, etc.

More Than a Million a Week

The All-Service Team

Football Stars of Camp, Cantonment, and Station

BY WALTER CAMP

WHILE it seemed difficult at some colleges to start football, it was a different story at camp, cantonment, and station, for service football started itself and ran at such a pace that the great difficulty finally seemed to be to stop it! Think of it, those of you who have always considered the Saturday after Thanksgiving the last dying gasp of the football season: here was one of the most interesting games, a regular Army-Navy struggle, played December 7 between the Camp Hancock team from Georgia and the League Island representatives from Philadelphia at Franklin Field before a large crowd! And it was a cracking good game too. In fact, it will be nothing but a foot of snow that will teach these boys of ours in uniform that football is over for the year.

And, as a matter of fact, the service teams, which, in 1917, although they struggled pluckily, did not finally prove that they could defeat college organizations, did in the season of 1918 demonstrate conclusive superiority as a rule.

6 to 0! Yet the Game Is Won

AS to the records, and they stand, no matter what the explanation or excuses, the naval team from Great Lakes stands at the top of the gridiron ladder. And its schedule took in Rutgers and Annapolis. Cleveland Reserves also defeated the best college team of the season, Pittsburgh, after Pittsburgh had humbled Georgia Tech, the pride of the South. The banner of the service which the Newport team had set up high in 1917, only to lower it at the end to the Rutgers college team, was flaunted in the face of this same Rutgers college eleven in 1918 by Great Lakes, and the final result of that meeting very thoroughly wiped out last season's 14 to 0 defeat by the overwhelming score of 54 to 14 on Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, the scene of the Navy's defeat in 1917.

The Mare Island marines and the aviators from Mather Field showed the coast colleges how they stood. (A great game would be Mare Island and Great Lakes.)

Altogether the general situation the country over proved that, given a second year of service football, the teams of Uncle Sam could pretty well take care of anything that dared step on the gridiron. The defeat of Annapolis by Great Lakes was a bitter blow to the cadets. For the second season they have been profiting by the coaching of Dobie and were quite justly looked upon as unbeatable, and the only fly in the ointment was that they were not to have a chance to get at their traditional rival, West Point. Then in the last fatal moment of the Great Lakes contest a fumble on the very goal line of their beaten visitors made all their hopes go glimmering and registered their defeat. Finally, the service cup was filled to the brim with joy when Pittsburgh, the unbeat-

able, went down in defeat at the hands of the Cleveland Naval Reserves.

Some study of the way in which these final triumphs were accomplished gives food for reflection upon what could be done with veterans of experience were their football life extended beyond the very close limitations of the college three-year rule. We all know how the additional experience told in the case of such a player as Oliphant of West Point. Here was a man of nine or ten years' experience as a finished player upon the gridiron, beginning at Purdue and carrying on later at West Point. This made him one of the best and most versatile players we ever had, and upon the occasion of the last Army-Navy game he actually won the game all by himself.

And when in 1918 we began to have a chance to take many veteran players and mold them together into teams and give them a real season to develop, we found that they had certain points that proved invaluable in hard contests.

The principal point, however, was that veterans are not in the least upset by an adverse score. They know that this does not always spell defeat, and they fight on harder and harder instead of disintegrating.

Neither 14 to 0 nor 6 to 0 discouraged the Great Lakes players, for in each of their major games they began badly; in the first of the above games—the Rutgers one—with 14 to 0 at the end of the first period, it looked hopeless and, in the second—the Annapolis game—at 6 to 0 with the final whistle ready to blow, even worse, and yet both games were won.

Just how the service game of the future will develop no one can tell, now that the war is over, but one thing is certain, and that is that if the camps and stations are continued we shall see veteran players of matured years and physique practically dominating the situation and giving more than they can stand to any of the college organizations.

It may mean that the big games of the season will be the service games or a final grand contest between the winning service team and the leading college team.

Real Team Play

I HAVE been repeatedly asked to describe the difference between college football and service football, and now after a two years' study of the latter am quite prepared to make answer:

The team spirit is much easier to develop in the college game.

The collegian player takes coaching much more readily and is far more willing to subordinate him-

self to bring about real team play. It takes some pretty hard knocks and some surprising reversals to make the players of a service team come down to earth and learn that they must work as one man if they are to realize their full potentialities. But when the lesson has been finally learned and it is ready for cooperation, the service team, on account of its more universal veteran material, can absorb plays and execute them better than the less seasoned college team. I have been told many times, both

last season and this, that "You cannot coach a service team as you would a college team." That is quite true, but it may not continue to be true, for in 1918 many of the service teams found that if they wished to taste the best fruits of victory they must have some grueling coaching, and those lessons learned may possibly stick. Because a man is a great pianist it does not follow that he may abandon practice, and because a man has been a good football player it does not follow that he can without hard practice step on the gridiron and work with other men.

And if a team is to be a winning one, whether in college or in the service, that team cannot afford to make a coach waste a lot of time in trying to convince players that his way is right.

There may be various ways to make a winning team, but the way to make a losing one is to let every man on it do as he pleases. Individuality without team play is bad in most things—in football it is absolutely fatal.

Personnel of All-Service Team

BUT to a description of the All-Service team. Woodruff of Granite State is a rangy, fast, and brainy end of splendid physique and speed, and his mate Zimmerman is a great man to break up interference and in getting down the field. At tackle Bentz of the Chicago Naval Reserves at Municipal Pier is admittedly the strongest tackle in the Middle West, barring none, not even his mate Blacklock of Great Lakes, whom our friends in the East have seen in action. Sutherland is the old standby of Glenn Warner's Pittsburgh line, while Budd is one of the best men I have seen in action in 1918, a man who played havoc with Camp Hancock's attack whenever it was driven on his side of the line. Driscoll is the prettiest open-field runner of the year, and De Hart, the old Pittsburgh back, is going stronger than he did when he raised Cain with Syracuse up at the Archbold Stadium on one memorable day. True, he is playing quarter, but as all his education at Warner's hands was on a direct pass he is really a half back. Hoban of Devens, a hard hitter, and Brickley, the star drop-kicker of the country, whether he makes the kicks for the United War Work drive or behind a real line, complete the field.

Hoban, Camp Devens
Half Back

There were so many others worthy of mention that it is difficult

(Continued on page 26)

	FIRST ELEVEN	SECOND ELEVEN	THIRD ELEVEN
End	Woodruff, Granite State . . .	Halas, Great Lakes	Chambers, Mather Field .
Tackle . . .	Bentz, Chic. Nav. Reserves .	Keefe, Great Lakes	Seidel, Camp Greenleaf .
Guard . . .	Sutherland, Camp Greenleaf .	Hamilton, Mather Field . .	Lynch, Newport
Center . . .	Bachman, Great Lakes	Selph, Camp Lewis	Risley, Mare Island . . .
Guard . . .	Budd, League Island	Oldham, Armed Guard . . .	Throckmorton, Pelham .
Tackle . . .	Blacklock, Great Lakes . . .	Conway, Newport	Maynard, Bremerton . . .
End	Zimmerman, Mare Island . .	Statz, Camp Slocum	Reichel, Great Lakes . . .
Quarter . .	Driscoll, Great Lakes	Stinchcomb, Cleveland Res.	Albright, Camp Dix
Half Back .	De Hart, Mather Field	Strupper, Camp Gordon . .	White, Harvard Radio . .
Half Back .	Hoban, Camp Devens	Lear, Pelham	Berry, Camp Hancock . .
Full Back .	Brickley, Hoboken Trans. . .	Ducote, Cleveland Res. . .	Hillhouse, Camp Merritt .



Bentz, Chic. Nav. Res.
Tackle



Woodruff, Granite St.
End



Hoban, Camp Devens
Half Back

for chaps- chilblains

burns
bruises
colds

MENTHOLATUM
brings cooling,
soothing relief almost
over-night. For head-
colds rub Mentholum
on the nostrils, inside
and out—you soon
breathe freely again.
Safe, gentle, thorough.

A HEALING CREAM
Mentholum

Always made under this signature *A. H. Hyde*

At all druggists' in tubes,
25c. Jars, 25c, 50c, \$1.

The
Mentholum
Co., Dept. D,
Buffalo,
N. Y.

Do this: Write today
for Test Package, Free.
Or send 10c for special
Trial Size.



The Little Nurse for Little Ills

The All-Service Team

Continued from page 8

to distinguish, but the following all showed up well behind the line: Ghee, Camp Dick; Oed, Pelham; Calhoun, Bremerton Marines; Hanley, Mare Island Marines; Splawn, Kelly Field; Cornog, League Island; MacGuire, Camp Devens; Halloran, Newport; Erickson, Great Lakes; Stein, Princeton Aviation; Keinholtz and Gerlough, Camp Lewis; Jacobs, Mather Field; Johnson and Koehler, Chicago Naval Reserves; Bangs and Steers, Mare Island Marines; Hutcheson, Overbagh, and McHale, Kelly Field; Harbage, Barron Field.

In the line: Fitzpatrick and Weber, Pelham; Murphy, Naval Training Station, Seattle; Ecklund, Great Lakes; Clemons, Mather Field; Hightower, Granite State; Leader, Camp Lewis; Gellatly, Princeton Aviation; Gilson, Fort Slocum; Kelly, Barron Field; Rundquist, Carruthers Field.

Matching Them Up

THE service teams indeed gathered together a list of players that would warm the heart of any coach. It would certainly be interesting to take the All-America college team selected last week and the All-Service team, and after about two weeks of practice get



Brickley, Hoboken Trans.
Full Back

the men together to play a match for the benefit of the Red Cross. It would, in the language of the fan, be "some game." Just think of these

two teams facing each other! Think of the brilliancy of the two back fields—Driscoll, De Hart, Hoban, and Brickley against Murray, Davies, Roberts, and Steketee. Bachman of Great Lakes would have a glorious struggle against Day of Georgia Tech at center; Sutherland, the old Pittsburgh player, would find his match in Alexander of Syracuse, but Budd, one of By Dickson's most adept pupils, would meet a Tartar in Perry of Annapolis; Bentz, good as he is, would find more than a handful at tackle in the 193-pound Usher of Syracuse, while Blacklock would certainly be very busy facing and blocking Hilty, Pittsburgh's best lineman. Tom Thorp would back his Woodruff against Robeson of Rutgers, though it is doubtful if he could handle the big fellow without help from Bentz; but the Coast followers of the sport would have to be shown if Zimmerman did not get away with Hopper of Pennsylvania at the other end.

Altogether it would be a rare treat for football followers.

His Father's Keeper

Continued from page 7

Ted pondered the thing. "He—licked me," said he, "but I licked him too. I give him one wallop on the beak—" Again Ted was letting one character overrun the boundaries of another with possible disagreeable consequences. "I—I mean, sir, that I struck him on the nose and it bled, and he said he didn't want to fight any more just then."

"Um. I believe you mentioned 'wallop' and 'beak.' Did you—er—learn those terms from Biggins?" Biggins was the present tutor.

"No, sir. I—they just slipped out." Coredith reached into his trousers pocket and produced two quarters and a dollar. He handed them to Ted, who stood awaiting developments which might be surprising. "One quarter," said Coredith, "is for 'wallop,' the other quarter is for 'beak.' The dollar is for succeeding in placing the wallop on the beak. I hope I am clear."

"Yes, sir," said Ted, who was far from comprehending what was going on inside his father's head.

"Honest effort," said Coredith, "should have its reward."

"There is a ball game this afternoon," said Ted.

Coredith looked more pleased than the bare announcement seemed to call for, which Ted noted. "Fine," said his father; "I hope it's a good game."

"Shall I have a car for you, or will you go in your chair?"

"Why, now that you speak of it, I doubt if I shall go. Yes, I doubt it strongly. It doesn't seem respectful to go to a ball game with a broken leg. It requires a certain dignity and reserve of the bereaved, don't you think? It might cause comment. No, son, you go ahead to the ball game. I shall miss you, but trust me to make the best of it without complaint. I may—I say I may—go motoring."

"I'd almost as soon go motoring," said Ted.

"No. No. With you it is a matter of education. At the ball game you may acquire other words to match 'beak' and 'wallop'—besides, it is a two-seater."

Ted had seen Miss Elling driving a

runabout with a canary body. His fears were confirmed. "All right, sir," he said without sign of emotion, "be careful of your leg."

Not until he was out of the room did his expression change; then his brows came down and his eyes were bright with a glint of determination. "That makes two whizzers," said he, "that skirt's put over on me."

It had become necessary to get his father away from that hotel and that town. Ted attacked it as he would have attacked that problem in arithmetic, composed by a man with a mean mind, which asks some futile information about a feat of navigation: If A can row four miles an hour on still water and B can row four miles and a half, how far apart would they have to be, on a river having a current of five miles an hour, to meet at a given point at ten o'clock on a hot morning in August, provided A loses one oar and B has a boil on his elbow? It is such problems which make the youth of our fair land love his teacher.

BOTH consciously and unconsciously Ted had made a profound study of his father's character. If the truth were to be told, most small boys are given to this sort of research, and their discoveries become exceedingly valuable in time of trouble. It may be safely said that a boy of ten knows more about his father than anybody else can ever know. That is, if the father has been a genuine father as Coredith was, and not merely the gentleman who happened to be the boy's sire. So Ted was aware of an infinitude of detail, of quirks, of ramifications, of blind passages and quicksands in his father's nature. He sat down on the lawn to take an inventory of them and to select such as might be usable in this emergency.

There were three several plans of attack, each of which would lead to victory if carried out with success. First, and perhaps easiest, was to create in his father a distaste for the place and a sudden desire to move on. Once Miss Elling was out of sight, Ted knew by

FIVE Autos

to Every 7 Families in Nebraska

This is one of many evidences of wealth and buying power set forth in the new ABC book of Omaha which will be sent free on request.

Prepare Now for After the War Business in this rich agricultural territory, which will not be adversely affected by the reconstruction period, by opening an office in Omaha. Valuable data map free.

Chamber of Commerce
Omaha, Neb., Dept. 18

TO EVERY SEVEN FAMILIES

WHITING-ADAMS BRUSHES

ALWAYS SUIT - NEVER FAIL
ALL KINDS
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

Paint Brushes
Varnish Brushes
Toilet Brushes
Artists' Brushes
Household Brushes
Railroad Brushes

VULCAN Rubber Cemented Brushes

Send for Illustrated Literature
JOHN L. WHITING-J. J. ADAMS CO.
BOSTON, U. S. A.
Brush Manufacturers for Over 108 Years and the Largest in the World

Clark Heater

for Winter Driving

gives steady heat whether engine is running or not. Fits in at the feet—carpet covered and acts like foot rest—made of heavy steel and asbestos—lasts forever. Burns our celebrated carbon brick, giving 12 to 16 hours steady heat. No flame, smoke, nor smell. Neat, clean, simple, safe. 20 styles at \$2.00 to \$10.00. If your dealer does not carry Clark Heaters send your order to us, giving dealer's name. Write for free catalog today.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.
Dept. C 12th St. & Central Ave., Chicago

Keeps Your Car Warm & Cozy

P. F. COLLIER & SON, INC.
Publishers
Robert J. Collier, President; A. C. G. Hammesfahr, Vice President and General Manager; G. J. Kennedy, Vice President; F. H. Rice, Vice President; George M. O'Neil, Secretary and Treasurer, 416 West Thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y.; 6 Henrietta Street, London, W. C.

In Winter weather carry a handy packet of

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

These lozenges give surprisingly quick relief from sore throat, coughing, hoarseness, tickling in the throat, loss of voice and kindred troubles.

Not a confection, but a safe, dependable remedy, put up in little packets that can be slipped into a vanity bag or vest pocket.

No Need to Fear
Throat and Bronchial Troubles

Four sizes, 15c, 35c, 75c & \$1.25. At all druggists.
John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.
Agents for Continent of America:
Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Inc.
New York-Toronto

Safe Handy Dependable

KADY Suspenders

are the choice of men who want comfort as well as quality and style.

The famous Double Crown Roller causes

KADY Suspenders

to adjust themselves to every movement of the body without pulling and binding, and makes the trousers hang just right.

Leading dealers everywhere sell KADY Suspenders. Ask to see them! Wear KADY Suspenders for a week. If not satisfied, dealer will refund your money.

Look for name KADY on buckles.
75c at leading dealers.

THE OHIO SUSPENDER CO., Mansfield, Ohio